

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER - PARIS: Tuesday, fair and
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Belgium	20	Belgium	20
Denmark	20	Denmark	20
France	20	France	20
Germany	20	Germany	20
Greece	20	Greece	20
Ireland	20	Ireland	20
Italy	20	Italy	20
Japan	20	Japan	20
Netherlands	20	Netherlands	20
Portugal	20	Portugal	20
Spain	20	Spain	20
Sweden	20	Sweden	20
Switzerland	20	Switzerland	20
Turkey	20	Turkey	20
U.S. Military (Eur.)	20	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20
U.S. Military (Mideast)	20	U.S. Military (Mideast)	20

Udall Hedges on Delegates

Carter Is Endorsed by Church, Harris

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Jimmy Carter continued to pick up strength today as two of his opponents for the Democratic nomination for the presidency urged their supporters to back him. Mr. Carter seemed certain now to have won the nomination.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho endorsed Mr. Carter, praising his "character and self-discipline, an ability to listen, a sense of will, and a firmness of character which promises to make him a strong president." Sen. Church, who won the Oregon, Idaho and Montana primaries, estimated that he had "something over 100 delegates," either pledged to him or "in the pipeline." He said that, as expected, he is releasing them all and urging them to support Mr. Carter at the Democratic convention, which begins July 11.

Sen. Church said Mr. Carter's "victories in states far removed from his native Georgia have, at long last, healed the wound of the war between the states, thus making the new South a full-fledged partner in the choosing of a president."

At almost the same time, it was confirmed that former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma had sent telegrams to the 16 delegates he won in four states, urging them to endorse Mr. Carter.

Mr. Harris's campaign manager, Jim Hightower, said the Oklahoma had also informed Mr. Carter that he would be willing to work for him in the general election campaign.

Here in New York, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona said that he had told his 336 Democratic delegates that they would be free to vote for Mr. Carter, but because of "technical problems" he could not formally release them.

"I told Gov. Carter that he was free to talk to my delegates and that they were free to vote for him or anyone they choose," he said.

Rep. Udall continued: "I'm going to be guided by three principles. One is that I am not going to be part of any destructive bitter-end kind of anti-campaign because the name of the nominee is pretty well known at this point."

"Secondly, I'm not seeking any delegates. I'm not going after party wins in November. That ticket is going to have my ally during these next 28 days I do not propose to withdraw support or to release delegates or to make any formal endorsement of this kind."

"We are some technical reasons that we discussed earlier and to access of my people to the platform committee, in have an interest, floor privileges, certain other aspects of caucus."

"I'll be talking to Gov. Carter and he has urged me to give views of platform and issues. We promised to work closely between now and this fall, but for the reasons I've indicated releasing delegates. I'm not withdrawing as a candidate in caucus sense."

Mr. Udall and Church delegates are willing to vote for Mr. Carter, he could have up to 1,751 votes. Mr. Carter needs less than 1,000 votes to win the nomination.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., the only contender still opposing Mr. Carter, is scheduled to appear today before a brief news conference. Mr. Carter said he would not make a formal announcement until after he is elected at the convention.

National Study of Effects, Extent of Controversial Psychosurgery Assists in U.S. Despite Foes

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Congress with recommending rules to regulate all medical experimentation—heard reports on the good and bad effects of psychosurgery, which seems to be on the wane, at a meeting at the National Institutes of Health in Washington.

It heard pleas to allow such surgery—it includes lobotomies—as a proved and beneficial treatment and as an important experiment. It also heard a spokesman for a neuroscientists' group argue that "if these procedures are performed at all, the surgeon should have not only the patient's consent to perform an experimental procedure, but also the approval of an expert committee or agency."

"There is no agency to regulate surgery," said Dr. Kenneth Heilman, a neurologist representing the International Neuropsychological Society. "Perhaps this or a similar agency should be set up to protect patients, not only from psychosurgery but from the many other surgical procedures which have not been demonstrated with controlled studies."

A commission member, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, argued for prohibition of the technique because "it has no therapeutic value," because "it is impossible" for patients to give true informed consent and because it has "awesome potential as a tool for social and political repression of minority groups, political dissenters and the poor."

He has introduced a bill to ban the surgery in federal run or (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

K. Reports Trade Deficit Up Sharply

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The trade deficit reported in the latest figures in nine months when the Department of Trade said the deficit had totaled \$242 million, 40 percent wider than the \$166 million deficit in April.

The news adversely affected the dollar and the Bank of America had to intervene to support sterling.



THREE-WAY PARLEY—A Libyan officer (center) conferring with Palestinian and Syrian officers in front of a shattered teachers college building near the Beirut Airport which was the scene of recent heavy fighting.

Rumsfeld to Discuss Military Aid With Kenya, Zaire on African Trip

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS, June 14 (AP)—The United States has agreed to discuss plans for military aid programs to Kenya and Zaire, in an important policy departure intended to meet growing Soviet influence and weapons capacity in Africa, according to top Pentagon officials.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and a team of experts, here for a series of NATO meetings, will fly from Brussels to Nairobi and Kinshasa for talks Wednesday through Friday with leaders there on their weapons and training requests. It will be the first time that a U.S. defense secretary has visited Africa on an official mission. Mr. Rumsfeld will be following up discussions initiated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his African tour last month.

Mr. Rumsfeld said he did not expect any concrete announcements about specific pledges to come as a result of his visit. He would not estimate the value of the programs to be discussed. Anything over \$25 million must be submitted to Congress for approval.

Senators and Angola. Officials said that Kenya is worried about Soviet weapons installations in Somalia, and is primarily interested in obtaining fighter aircraft. Zaire is worried about ground forces in Angola and wants mainly anti-tank and other land defense equipment.

Pentagon officials said that they did not know how many U.S. personnel would have to be sent to supervise delivery and training for Kenya and Zaire. It has not been decided whether the mission accompanying future weapons supplies would be of the more or less permanent Military Assistance Advisory Group or a temporary mission with limited functions.

A Pentagon map of Africa showing Soviet and Cuban military programs and installations has been prepared to make clear the reasoning behind any U.S. aid plan.

It shows Soviet men and arms in Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Mozambique in East Africa; in Egypt, Libya and Algeria in the north, and in Mali, Guinea, Nigeria and Angola in West Africa.

The guests who came to the provincial town and its surrounding farmlands might as well have been diplomats or members of Congress, but they were simply journalists, foreign correspondents trying to catch an accurate glimpse of Soviet rural life.

They failed. And their failure, in the face of the impenetrable courtesy and showiness of the reception, symbolized the extent to which the Soviet Union continues, despite détente, to screen its society from outside scrutiny.

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—One of every three murder victims in New York City last year did not know his killer, according to a study by the city's highest rate of slayings classified as "stranger murders."

This was the principal finding in a Police Department study of murder patterns that analyzed the circumstances behind 1,500 homicides committed here last year.

The high rate of murders involving a victim and an assailant who were unknown to each other appeared to be a major factor in the department's decreasing success in making homicide arrests. Last year New York City had the lowest arrest or "clearance" rate among the nation's 11 largest cities.

The latest figures also provided statistical evidence that the so-called "crimes of passion," or murders arising from romantic

or family quarrels, no longer made up the vast majority of homicides here.

Until the early 1970s, more than 80 percent of the slayings in New York City were believed to have involved persons who knew each other. That pattern continues in most of the country and in Western Europe, according to studies by criminologists and police agencies.

Criminologists questioned about the new homicide data generally agreed that the celebrated "anonymity" of the city and the breakdown in closely knit neighborhoods were prime reasons contributing to the high proportion of stranger-murder.

"We've become a congregation of strangers rather than a community of neighbors," said Dr. Abraham Blumberg, a criminologist and dean of social sciences at John Jay College of the City University of New York. "It's

Syrians Refuse To Pull Forces Out of Lebanon

By James F. Clarity

DAMASCUS, June 14 (AP)—Syria has made it unmistakably clear that it has no intention of withdrawing a sizable portion of its military forces from Lebanon in the immediate future.

In the first comprehensive statement of Syria's military intentions since its escalated intervention in Lebanon 15 days ago, Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said last night that Syria hoped that the multinational Arab League-sponsored peace-keeping force would be in place in Lebanon soon. (Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said in Damascus today that it could be up to 10 days before the peace-keeping force of Algerian, Libyan, Sudanese, Saudi Arabian, Syrian, and Palestinian Liberation Organization troops could take up their posts. The force might need 6,000 to 10,000 men to separate the warring factions, he said.)

But Mr. Iskander added that Syria intended to keep its forces in Lebanon until the government of Elias Sarkis, the Lebanese president-elect, was able to start operating, after the establishment of a durable cease-fire.

Knowledgeable diplomats here said that, based on their understanding of Syria's intentions, it would be several months at least before a sizable number of the Syrian forces—estimated as at a minimum of 12,000 men—would be withdrawn from Lebanon.

No Timetable. There is no timetable for Syrian withdrawal stipulated in the Arab League peace-keeping force agreement and the diplomats, as well as Syrian officials, feel that it will take several months for the establishment of a lasting truce and the functioning of a new Lebanese government.

Mr. Iskander denied recent reports from Beirut that Syria had agreed to begin a two-stage troop withdrawal to be completed in the next 10 days.

In a rare three-hour conference with reporters, Mr. Iskander also expressed Syria's condemnation of Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt and some elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization for "conspiring" to keep Lebanon in a state of war despite Syrian efforts to maintain a cease-fire.

Mr. Iskander had only a few words of criticism for the Christian politicians in Lebanon who have denounced the "Arabization" of the Lebanese crisis with a peace-keeping force to be composed of troops from Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Algeria, as well as those of Syria and the PLO.

Mr. Iskander described Lebanon as being in a state of "calm and quiet" yesterday, but conceded that "perfect security" had not yet been achieved.

He also renewed Syria's verbal attacks on Iraq, asserting that Iraq had used a tentative Syrian cooperation proposal as a pretext to send Iraqi troops near the Syrian border several days ago. The information minister confirmed, in effect, that Syria had responded by sending at least several thousand troops to the Iraqi border to counteract what the minister called a conspiracy by the Iraqis to sabotage Syria's efforts to settle the 14-month-old Lebanese civil war.

According to Mr. Iskander, last night Syria sent to a number of Arab League member states a draft proposal calling for the possible creation of two unified Arab fronts on Israel's eastern and southern borders. Under the Syrian proposal, the countries of the new coordinated fronts would be Jordan and Syria, with the possible eventual stationing in those countries of troops from Iraq, Algeria, Libya and the PLO. The minister said that the proposal was subject to approval by each of the participating states and by a summit meeting of participating and other Arab states.

Concerning the multinational Arab peace-keeping force for Lebanon, which was approved by the Arab League and Syria last week, Mr. Iskander said that, despite widespread reports, not one soldier from any of the other Arab countries has yet entered Lebanon. He said that a contingent of Libyan troops, whose number was undisclosed, was now in Damascus. Troops from Sudan, Algeria and Saudi Arabia have not yet arrived, he added.

More Iraqi Troops. NICOSIA, June 14 (AP)—Iraq sent more troops to the Syrian border today to shoulder the historic and fateful responsibilities facing the Arab nation at this dangerous juncture, the Baghdad radio said.

"Crowds at the farewell gathering condemned the position of the regime in Syria," the broadcast monitored here said. The size of the departing Iraqi forces was not disclosed.

Lebanon Post Said to Fall To Syrians

Mountain Skirmishes Reported Near Beirut

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 14 (AP)—The Lebanese Arab Army garrison at Rashaya, near Mount Hermon, was reported today to have fallen to Syrian troops, and light fighting was reported in the mountains northeast of Beirut.

Beirut itself was relatively quiet. Some food continued to filter through Syrian lines south of the city near the airport, but a gasoline shortage began to grow acute.

Syrian troops at Khasheh have not permitted gasoline to enter the capital from the refinery at Zahran, south of Sidon. The refinery is temporarily out of order as well. The main Palestinian and Lebanese fighting organizations have allocated gasoline to their own patrol vehicles and to ambulances.

The shortage of gasoline and bread has begun to create some bitterness against the fighting organizations, particularly since armed troops often muscle their way to the head of long bread lines to get served first.

A broadcast over the Palestinian radio, the Voice of Palestine, said that Syrian troops and armor had taken the garrison at Rashaya, 15 miles southwest of the main Syrian staging point at Masmun in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The village is at the foot of Mount Hermon and near the Arab area, which Palestinians have used for attacks on Israel.

The Damascus radio had announced earlier that the Muslim soldiers at Rashaya, who had disarmed the regular Lebanese armed forces, had rallied to what were described as the Syrian-sponsored "vanguards of the Lebanese Army."

Several radio stations reported skirmishes in the mountains around Faraya and Aintoura, where Palestinian and leftist forces were caught between rightist Christian militiamen to the northwest and Syrian forces to the south and southeast.

Syrian troops and armor, which have moved as far east as Hodeidat Saida, on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, appear to have cut off the Palestinians and leftists in the mountains from their supply lines around Aley.

The Palestinian leadership was said to be extremely unhappy with the reported decision by Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, to put off the dispatch of a "symbolic" peace-keeping force to Lebanon until at least June 19.

Senate Passes Bill For Military Aid With Limitations

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Senate today passed a \$7.7-billion military foreign aid authorization bill that would impose new restrictions on U.S. arms exports.

The 62-18 roll-call vote sent the bill to a conference with the House, which passed a \$7-billion authorization June 2.

The Senate bill sets ceilings for appropriations for the 27 months ending Oct. 1, 1977. It replaces an authorization for the 15 months ending Oct. 1, 1976, that was vetoed by President Ford May 5 as too restrictive of his power to conduct U.S. foreign affairs.

The measure retains a ban on aid to countries engaging in gross violations of human rights, but it gives the President opportunity to veto a congressional cutoff of funds.

It retains, without opportunity for presidential veto, a provision for congressional disapproval of government or commercial sales of arms in excess of \$25 million or sales of major weapon-system components of \$7 million or more.

Zambia Is Warned by Smith Not to Allow Guerrilla Raids

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 14 (Reuters). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said tonight that if President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia allowed guerrillas to invade Rhodesia from his territory Zambia would feel the consequences.

In a television and radio address, he referred to "the Zambian President's threat to reopen our common border to terrorists."

"If it is implemented," he said, "this would mean that he has taken the decision that henceforth he shall no longer attempt to settle our mutual problems through the accepted and civilized procedure of negotiation. In its place he is to substitute terrorism."

"He must accept responsibility for the serious consequences that will flow from his decision, consequences which will react against his country as much as any other," Mr. Smith said.

Mr. Smith did not mention his weekend talks in Pretoria with South African Premier John Vorster, who is due to meet U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in West Germany June 23 and 24.

The two leaders of white-ruled southern Africa were believed to have been trying to align their positions for the Kissinger talks.

Mr. Smith discussed a report of a special inquiry commission that studied ways of abolishing "unnecessary" racial discrimination in Rhodesia, where blacks outnumber whites by 20 to 1 and are seeking majority rule.

The report will not be published until tomorrow and Mr. Smith did not divulge its main proposals tonight.

Mr. Smith announced plans by which blacks could rise to officer rank in Rhodesia's army and police.

In the army, progress would be provided for in three ways: special potential officers' courses for older, long-serving black non-commissioned officers, a cadet course for younger NCOs with at least five years' service, and an educational plan that would help sons of serving soldiers or chiefs and other prominent blacks to achieve the minimum qualifications needed for commissioned rank.

King Hussein is to review the Middle East situation with Mr. Kissinger during a four-day stay, as well as possible Austrian investments in Jordan, Austrian government officials said.

Jordanian sources said that the King is so annoyed over prices demanded by U.S. weapons manufacturers that he has decided to buy a Soviet-made air defense system.

Austrian police assigned 2,000 men to guard King Hussein in Vienna and on a visit to Salzburg, the birthplace of Mozart, which was included in the program at the request of the King.

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Heinrich Burger UPI



Kathryn Burger UPI

Ex-Wife Denounces Spokesman Of Berlin Social Democrats as Spy

BERLIN, June 14 (UPI). — Justice authorities announced today the arrest of Heinrich Burger, spokesman for the city's ruling Social Democratic party, who was denounced as an Eastern spy by his former wife.

Mr. Burger denied the charge. He said his former wife was upset because he divorced her and remarried.

The former wife, Kathryn Burger, 35, and a married couple, Kurt and Erna Nickel, were also in custody.

All four are under strong suspicion of having been spies for at least five years, public prosecutor Dietrich Schulz told reporters.

Mr. Burger, 35, a former journalist, was arrested at Tegel Airport last night on his return from a vacation in Portugal to face the charges against him.

"I am surprised he returned voluntarily," Mr. Schulz said. He said authorities are investigating charges that Mr. Burger spied for the East German intelligence service while he worked for the weekly Social Democratic newspaper Berliner Stimme and later as head of the Berlin party's public relations department.

Mr. Burger's arrest was part of a series of operations by the East German intelligence service to root out spies in the West.

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One of Fiat's Agnellis Uses U.S. Methods in Italian Election

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 14 (NYT). — The question being asked about Umberto Agnelli in the present election campaign is whether a rich, handsome automobile executive can find happiness with the Christian Democrats. He thinks he can.

So Mr. Agnelli, the 41-year-old grandson of the founder of the Fiat automobile company, decided to enter the political campaign, running for the Senate and trying to help the Christian Democrats develop a new image. He is attracting national attention, drawing crowds and promising to do all he can to renew the party that has long dominated Italian politics.

His own campaign is low key because he does not want voters to be overwhelmed by lavish spending. His campaign style is more U.S. than Italian, in that he seeks out voters in their homes, in supermarkets and on the streets of Rome.

"I hope I'm setting an example," he said in an interview at his headquarters in the basement of an apartment house. "Businessmen should have joined in politics before. We have to develop a new attitude of facing political problems directly. I hope it is not too late."

Mr. Agnelli, who said his campaign would cost him about \$25,000, noted that he was not joining the Christian Democrats with scales on his eyes. He said that the party, which has been the main political force here for 30 years, has made mistakes, but that the alternative to rebuilding it would be to open the way for the Communists to join the government.

"I do realize that after the vote on June 20 we will have to open dialogue with all parties, including the Communists," he said. "But we must do this openly and aboveboard. We will have to identify certain common interests and objectives. In short, the Communists would be outside the government, but programs would be openly discussed with them."

With the Agnelli name and a safe district in Rome, the candidate should have no trouble winning. Still, he is running hard, determined to win more votes than his Christian Democratic predecessor in hope of demonstrating that the electorate welcomes a new face.

Neighborhood Speech

The response of his audience indicates that he is doing well. The other night he spoke to 150 neighborhood residents who crowded into a small party hall for a glimpse of a member of one of the most famous families in Italy.

"When you have seen him once, you want to see him again," said a middle-aged woman. "He seems like a regular fellow. The Christian Democrats need him. And we need the Christian Democrats if we want liberty instead of dictatorship."

The Christian Democrats did the right thing in picking Umberto," said Gabriella Salerno, a 25-year-old law graduate and one of the many young people in the audience. "He is really a young man. And he is an American type leader. He is able to deal with facts concretely without falling into heavy rhetoric. The country needs men like him from industry."

Caesar Style

His arms folded, his face sunken, his suit neatly pressed, Mr. Agnelli spoke to the residents with a casualness suggesting an

informal chat at his man's club. But it was a manner his listeners found distinctive, particularly since he spoke after a Christian Democratic party official, who relied heavily on the traditional rhetoric of ringing clichés.

"The fact that the Communist party has gained votes from Italians who do not have roots in Marxist ideology is a result of a certain weariness of the Christian Democrats," he said. "I think

it is extremely necessary for the Christian Democrats to open their doors to aid from the outside. We all must get involved to preserve pluralism."

Mr. Agnelli's decision to run for the Senate was somewhat of a surprise. His older brother, Giovanni, the chairman of Fiat, had indicated that he himself would run on a ticket backed by three smaller parties, but then he decided against it. Their sister, Susanna, is also running for Senate, but for the Republic of a small party.

Last week, between talks with his wife and his political manager, Umberto Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat, had indicated that he himself would run on a ticket backed by three smaller parties, but then he decided against it. Their sister, Susanna, is also running for Senate, but for the Republic of a small party.

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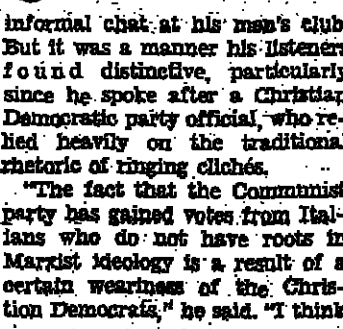
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Younger Brother Runs With Christian Democrats

One of Fiat's Agnellis Uses U.S. Methods in Italian Election



Italian industrialist Umberto Agnelli, who is a Christian Democratic candidate in the



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Reds Want Scandal Details Released

ROME, June 14 (UPI). — Members of an Italian parliamentary team investigating the Lockheed scandal disagreed today over whether new evidence gathered in the United States on alleged bribery of top Christian Democratic politicians could be made public before this weekend's national elections.

The inquiry commission's president, Angelo Castelli, who is a Christian Democrat, said translation requirements and the expectation of more key documents from the United States in the next few days would not make feasible a pre-election meeting of the full commission.

But Communist Sen. Francesco d'Angelosante, who accompanied Mr. Castelli and another Christian Democrat commission member during a nine-day investigation in Washington and California, demanded that the commission be convened immediately.

"Adopt Measures"

"We Communists ask that the commission be convened immediately, first to relate what we have ascertained and then to adopt measures, some of which, according to me, are urgent," Mr. d'Angelosante said.

"We now have all the elements to identify the only name in code which still has not been identified, 'Antelope Coblentz,'" Mr. d'Angelosante said. "We can therefore propose to the commission an analysis of all the data in our possession, which is not only from American sources."

The three-man team questioned U.S. and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. officials about allegations that the manufacturer bribed top Italian politicians to favor purchase of its Hercules C-130 transport planes by the Italian Air Force.

"Antelope Coblentz" is the code name Lockheed used for an alleged go-between in the 1969 sale of 14 Hercules to Italy. Several Italian newspapers and magazines have claimed that the code words meant Italian premier and referred to Mariano Rumor. He is the current Christian Democratic foreign minister and was Premier in 1969. Mr. Rumor has denied any involvement with Lockheed.

Christian Democratic leaders today labeled "the fruit of pure fantasy" a report CDT, June 14) that they encouraged the U.S. State Department to publicly

report here for every 100,000 residents the fourth-highest rate for the country's most populous cities. Detroit had the highest rate, 49.3 murders for each 100,000 persons, and Washington was the second-highest with 32.7.

The safest city was San Diego, with a rate of 2.9 for each 100,000 residents.

But among the largest cities, the Times study found that New York City had the lowest "clearance" rate. Last year the police have classified 6.5 per cent of murders as having been solved through an arrest—regardless of the court outcome.

Most large cities had solution records of more than 60 per cent.

San Diego was on top with 68 per cent.

Since 1965, when 82.3 per cent of homicides in the city listed as solved, the clearance rate has steadily declined, criminologists and police officers believe that the surge in street murders has been the main reason behind the decline in arrest for homicides in the city.

The city's chief of detectives, Louis Cappelletti, said: "There's no doubt that stranger cases affect the clearance rate," he said. "We have a large population with any ties. You can commit murder, go two blocks away, and remain unknown forever."

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36 Nations Meet On Food Security

ROME, June 14 (UPI). — Ministers from 36 nations met today for a three-day session of the World Food Council at which they will discuss the creation of a food security system.

The council was established by the UN General Assembly to insure implementation of resolutions adopted by the 1974 World Food Conference here.

On the ministers' agenda, at the headquarters here of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization, were proposals to insure that at least the minimum food-aid target of 10 million tons of cereal grains annually is reached between next year and 1978. The World Food Conference set the target.

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Port in Japan is Hard Hit by Whale Quotas

Once Handled Several
Days, Now I a Week

By Andrew H. Malcolm

AYUKAWA, Japan, June 14 (UPI)—Shortly after the sun goes over the Pacific Ocean and the harbor here, the peaceful air was shattered by the sound of metal blades loading tons of ice into spinning.

almost immediately crowds began to gather. For such activity is a mean only one thing in Ayukawa: a freshly killed whale.

The sight of a killer boat easing into port with the dark bulk of another deep-sea leviathan is a sight here in these days of whale quotas, government checks and international environmental

checks. It happens only about once a week, now instead of several times a day as it did for many decades.

As a result, Ayukawa and other all Japanese whaling ports have fallen on difficult times. The whalers, most of them old and grandsons of whalers, are confused by events.

"Nothing But Whales"

Ever since I left high school years ago," said Toshihiko Akiyama, a whaler, "I have known nothing but whales. And now I wonder what will happen to me when my family when this business is over. I don't understand."

What Mr. Akiyama and the 3,000 other Japanese engaged in whaling understand is that each of the 14 whaling companies, only 6 of them engaged in whaling, meet in London the International Whaling Commission.

This year—from May through Friday—they will agree the 1977 catch quotas for each species of whale.

Whale quotas, which are intended to prohibit killing of certain species and prevent overfishing of others, are divided among countries and then divided among companies. Then they further divided among whaling ships, which stay at sea for months at a time, and land-station whalers like the men of Ayukawa, who return here after a catch.

Dwindling Quotas

Whale quotas have been getting smaller each year. Japan's 90 tons are 1/10 of what they were a decade ago. Last year this nation's six major whaling companies merged their whaling



SWORN—Some of the 3,500 military recruits who knelt to swear loyalty to the flag of Spain Sunday in annual ceremony held at Alcala de Henares near Madrid.

divisions into one. And in recent days only three sun-equipped factory ships, each with three international observers, sailed for the summer season in the North Pacific whaling grounds.

This summer the seven remaining land-station whaling boats may take 103 brydewhales, half last year's total. The share for Mr. Akiyama's company, Nihon Hogei, is an unprofitable 20. This catch was the fourth.

It happened at 3:30 p.m., 100 miles east of Tokyo in 6,800 feet of water. The Katsuo Maru, a 400-ton ship with a crew of 22, was about to return for supplies

Uruguay to Pick Chief in 70 Days

MONTEVIDEO, June 14 (Reuters).—Uruguay's acting President Alberto Demicheli said today that he would step down after 70 days in favor of a candidate appointed by civilian and military leaders.

Mr. Demicheli, 72, took over from Juan Bordaberry, who was deposed on Saturday.

He told reporters he did not know how long the next president's term would be, but estimated it would be for three years at least. He said this was the time needed to frame a new constitution and hold elections.

His successor will be named by a newly created elective council, comprising armed forces leaders and members of the Council of State, an advisory body set up in 1973 to replace Congress.

when the lookout, Hitoshi Endo, spotted a spot four miles ahead. The giant mammal dove to 100 feet for 20 minutes. When it surfaced for air, Isao Nihel was ready.

Like his father before him, Mr. Nihel is a harpooner. He earns \$1,300 a month for his skill with the 90-millimeter cannon on the bow of the high-powered whaler. When the lookout identified the brydewhale's markings, Mr. Nihel's instructions on the intercom guided the craft to within 60 yards of it.

Mr. Nihel pulled the trigger. The 100-pound harpoon, hauling a heavy hawser, blasted from the barrel. Three seconds later the whale was dead. The harpoon had pierced the brain.

Quickly the crew slit the whale's body to drain the blood, removed organs susceptible to spoilage and let in the chilly sea water for natural refrigeration. A radio report was flashed to Tokyo to reduce the remaining quota by one. And the ship headed for here.

This 300-year-old city of 10,000 people cradles a tiny cove on Japan's pine-clad coast 300 miles northeast of Tokyo. "Our mainstay has always been whaling," said Ayukawa's Mayor Sakohi Watanabe, who now encourages the tourism business. "It's been our whole life."

"The town's welcome sign is topped by a whale. School classes pen letters to fathers at sea. And the food stores carry fresh whale meat—both skinned white layers and dark red meat, which is fried, eaten like steaks or con-

sumed in new slivers that taste vaguely like beef."

Greenpeace Boat Sails

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 14 (AP)—The Greenpeace Foundation launched its second anti-whaling expedition yesterday and headed for the coast of California, where it hopes to meet the Japanese and Russian whaling fleets.

About 600 persons were on board a 44-foot party for the 33-foot converted minesweeper James Bay, renamed Greenpeace VII.

Last year, Greenpeace members confronted a Soviet whaling ship off the California coast, but they could not disrupt the hunt because the 85-foot fishing boat they were using could not go as fast as the Soviet ship. With a top speed of 33 knots, the Greenpeace VII is expected to be able to chase whalers as far as Tokyo.

U.S., Manila to Open

Talks on Bases Pact

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, June 14 (UPI)—The United States and the Philippines open talks tomorrow for a new treaty to govern the last two major military bases used by Americans in Southeast Asia.

Heading the negotiators in this mountain resort 160 miles north of Manila are U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan and the Philippine ambassador to Washington, Eduardo Romualdez.

The two bases are Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base.

A Billion Rats Wreak Havoc on Senegal's Agriculture System

By Jonathan C. Randal

SOUNE WOLOF, Senegal (UPI)—"We are tired, so tired," Momar Fall said. "If you wanted to help an exhausted man, you wouldn't strangle him, now would you?"

Ramrod straight in his green ankle-length boubou, Mr. Fall, for the last 33 years chief of this isolated village of 80 persons, had finally allowed himself the luxury of protesting against an accumulation of natural catastrophes.

Within a stone's throw of the tree under which Mr. Fall received his visitors, a fat gray field rat scampered through the village of thatched mud huts and cinder-block houses.

More than a billion rats have wreaked havoc with Senegal's agriculture in the last year and despite a major international effort they still constitute a serious threat.

Rats destroyed 90 per cent of Soune Wolof's crops—peanuts, cassava and millet—last season, leaving behind cratered fields.

Loss in Food Crops

In Senegal alone, 40 per cent of food crops—worth as much as \$100 million—were lost, according to generally accepted estimates by foreign specialists. And major losses were sustained in the other countries of the already sorely tried Sahel.

The Sahel—a sub-Saharan region stretching more than 2,500 miles across Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Chad, Niger and northern Cameroon—began to recover only two years ago from its worst drought of the century.

The Senegalese government slow to react to the rat invasion, which had reached serious proportions last July, alerted the world community late last year. But once foreign aid started arriving, the government abruptly played down the rat threat, apparently in fear that further publicity would frighten off tourists from Europe.

In this once fairly well-off village, 35 miles from the sea coast capital of Dakar, Mr. Fall and his villagers at first tried to handle the rats themselves. They bought poison in the nearest store, five miles across the bush, and started slugging rats.

When their efforts failed, they asked government officials to come. That was in the fall. Lamine Samko, a 33-year-old agricultural school graduate, and his team arrived in March, and supervised the setting out of baits to kill the rats.

"We knew it was working when we could smell the dead rats," Mr. Fall recalled. "No, we were

not really angry at the govern-

ment. At least I managed to salvage 10 per cent of my cassava." But he had to reimburse the \$680 he had received against delivery of the crop. "It was a natural catastrophe, God's way of testing us to see if we were pious," the devout Muslim said.

His only disappointment, he said, was that the government failed to make good its promise of a kilogram of rice for every 10 rat tails that the villagers collected. He produced a child's school notebook in which in pencil he had noted the collection of 640 tails. "That much rice would sure help us now," he said.

In Dakar, experts from the United States, Canada, the European Economic Community and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization offer the Momar Falls of the Sahel

scant immediate encouragement.

Charles Frederickson, a U.S. Agency for International Development employee with 35 years experience in pest management, listed the afflictions that have befallen or lie in store for what at the best of times qualify as probably the world's poorest nations.

Other Problems

In addition to the recent drought and the continuing rat depredations, the Sahel countries are subject to locusts, grasshoppers, army worms, plant lice, nematodes (microscopic underground worms that stunt roots) and weaver birds.

The desert historically has advanced a few feet annually and this problem has been worsened in the Sahel by herds of goats and sheep. These close-nibbling animals uproot the perennial grasses that protect the thin layer of arable topsoil.

Their usual fodder has yet to recover from the drought's after-effects.

"They got trouble and it will take a long-term, coordinated international effort to lick the problem," Mr. Frederickson said. "The situation is as bad as I've seen anywhere."

"Plain bad luck," Mr. Frederickson continued. "For example, that the normal 7-to-8-year locust cycle happened just when the Sahel was emerging from the drought which itself was operating on 12-to-15-year cycle."

But man, too, bears responsibility for the Sahel's distress. Over the years, the Sahel's human population has swelled and killed carnivorous wild game that are field rats' natural enemies.

The rats were able to proliferate in such vast numbers in part because the drought had decimated their natural enemies—hawks, eagles and serpents.

"All we can do is try to cut the losses," Mr. Frederickson said. The U.S. Agency for International Development has started a 10-year program—and funded it for four years for \$3.15 million—for Senegal, Mauritania, Cam-

eroon and Chad. The program

will help train African pest management specialists in two schools, one in Dakar, the other in the Cameroonian capital of Yaounde, and send a limited number of experts to schools in the United States.

Canada, an increasingly important aid donor in Africa, is underwriting a similar program in Niger, Mali and Upper Volta. The EEC and various UN agencies are also involved.

There are discussions about a huge reforestation project for the Sahel, with the World Bank and the FAO showing interest. An idea under study is to drop seeds from the air with the hope that they will grow during the rainy season.

Pest management specialists are worried about the destruction to crops expected from the 2.5-million acres that could be irrigated under a Senegal-Mauritania-Mali venture to regulate the Senegal River.

Danger to 2d Crop

The main danger stems from planting a second crop in the rich, alluvial riverside fields since pests thrive along river systems. Rats in particular reach their maximum population after harvests and thus could linger on to destroy the second crop.

In the last year, rats proliferated so quickly—some species can produce as many as five broods a year with four to six in a litter—that existing dikes and irrigation systems were seriously damaged by their burrowing.

So, too, were fruit trees, truck gardens, corn, wheat and peanuts. Peanuts alone represent Senegal's main export earner of foreign exchange.

Rats in January all but annihilated a 60-acre Canadian reforestation project, damaging 10,000 seedlings.

The Sahel generally has had good rainfall in the last two years and, although the Senegalese peanut crop was excellent this season, pest-management experts are convinced that it could have been better. In one peanut area, they estimated that rats had hoarded underground roughly 100 pounds an acre—in addition to destroying outright a share of the crop.

The more immediate fears of the experts concern maintaining a steady supply of rat poison. The Senegalese government ran out of imported stocks earlier this spring and it is not in a position to make its own.

The only salvation for foreseeable future is in a titanic agricultural extension fight in more villages. Peasants themselves need urging.

Soviet War Games Begin Near Finland

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).

The Soviet Union today began five days of army and air force maneuvers near the Finnish border. It has invited military observers from Finland, Norway and Sweden to watch them.

Diplomatic sources said that the Western observers, who have been invited to attend the second half of the exercise, would gather in Leningrad tomorrow.

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**American Express International Banking Corporation
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get from any other international bank in Paris.
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new branch at the corner of avenue Montaigne,
and rue du Boccador.**

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2. The Bank has been providing international banking services for over 75 years... from the financing of imports and exports to the establishment of a global line of credit which you can use anywhere and at any time.

3. The Bank is perhaps the most truly international of all banks. More than 90 per cent of its 5,000 employees work outside the United States. Less than half the senior management

are Americans.

In France fewer than one third of the Bank's customers are American firms.

4. American Express is the only foreign bank in France with enough French franc deposits to fully fund its franc loan portfolio. This gives it a considerable competitive advantage.

5. All decisions concerning the Bank's business in France are made by the French management team. You do not have to wait until 9 a.m. in Manhattan to get your "Yes."

6. The techniques of French export financing are perhaps even more intricate than the techniques of Eurodollar financing. The Bank's team of sophisticated financiers is equally skilled at both. As an example, a major French company recently selected American Express to co-manage

FF 200 million of export finance. They chose the Bank for two reasons. American Express is banker to the importer (a major Philippine Corporation). And as a dollar Bank, it could handle the non-insured medium term portion of the credit package.

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7. The Bank's unique capacities and sophisticated skills explain why it is expanding at an unusually high rate.

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In France American Express is growing at an even faster rate.

8. To handle expanding business in France, American Express has now opened a new branch at 1 rue du Boccador, to concentrate on the Bank's wholesale and international business.

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Guy Moirez, assistant Vice-President of American Express Bank discussing the future purchase of commercial jets with Michel Ziegler, Administrateur Directeur Général Air Alpes.

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ONLY GENAUER

The Passion of Creative Men

INGTON—Thomas Jefferson "painted after the fine rose a cousin and con-
Edmund Randolph, covered a taste in them
satisfied with such means as existed in a
for it was a part of Mr.
pride to run before
in which he lived."

very long line of very men, including Mark
Josef Albers, Marcel Du-
Jacques Lipchitz, Max
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have "painted" after the
They were not satisfied
situations confronting
Russia, or Nazi Germany,
New York which they
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appetite, the desperate
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run before the "lives."
noble in two brilliant
noble new exhibitions
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allery, is called "The Eye
is Jefferson," the other,
Hirshhorn Museum, is
the Golden Door: Artists
of America, 1896-

were not planned as
shows. Each is offered
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effort (and comes as an
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nague us all). But they
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to change their world,
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Impact

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in the conventional
examining and judging
works. It is the im-
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unfamiliar.
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at the National Gallery
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works of art which he
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ural drawings, but also
re they offer, taken to
a developing conscious-
the way artist and po-
etivist, architect and
the Declaration of In-
ce were fused in it.

In the "Golden Door," the
mists of such works as Ben
Shub's painting, "The Passion
of Sacco and Vanzetti," or Mon-
drian's "Broadway Boogie
Woogie," or Gaston Lachaise's
bronze "Standing Woman," or
Hans Hofmann's "Land of Bliss
and Wonders" matter less than
the impossibility of even imagin-
ing a survey of 20th-century art
without these or other works by
the same artists.

Because these are idea exhibi-
tions, almost sociological studies,
their tremendous rewards will be
available even to non-artists
through the splendid and gener-
ously illustrated catalogues, avail-
able by mail. For the "Eye of
Jefferson" William Howard
Adams of the National Gallery
staff, and also organizer of the
exhibition, has done a scholarly
fine, comprehensive study
and delightfully readable study
of Jefferson and the experiences
which had direct bearing on his
taste and interests. In the

"Golden Door" catalogue, Daniel
J. Boorstin, Librarian of Con-
gress, examines "The Immigrant
Vision," the drive which led them
to America, from the Pilgrims to
those escaping the Nazi holo-
caust, Cynthia McCabe, the Hirsh-
horn curator of painting and
sculpture, and organizer of the
exhibition, surveys the contribu-
tion immigrant artists made to
American art from shortly be-
fore the passage of the 1891 Im-
migration Law, sharply limiting
the numbers, who could be ad-
mitted, to the aftermath of the
abolishment of the quota system
in 1955 and the arrival here of
artists from the Orient.

The installation of the Jef-
ferson show is by far the more
imaginative of the two—per-
haps had to be in view of its
material. "You see I am an
enthusiast, on the subject of the
arts," he wrote to Madison in
1785. Step by step we learn how
his enthusiasm developed, begin-
ning with the family portraits he
knew as a child: the pictures,
furniture, engravings, and silver
he saw daily in Williamsburg
when he was a student at Wil-
liam and Mary; the books he
read (those on art included
Hogarth's "Analysis of Beauty,"
De Vinci's "Treatise on Painting,"
Richardson's "Theory of Paint-
ing" and "Essay on a Connais-
seur," Leon's "The Architecture

of A. Palladio," Gibb's "Rules for
Drawing").

His stay in Paris is dealt with
in letters and engravings bearing
on his love affair and travels
there with Maria Cosay, herself
an artist, and his famous letter
to her which took the form of
a dialogue between "Head" and
"Heart" ("Head" won), but also
includes his observations on the
architectural experiments he ob-
served in Paris. A fascinating
room in the show is given to an
assemblage of works that were
included in the three Paris salons
he visited when he served as
minister to France, several of
which he commented on in let-
ters ("The best thing is the
Death of Socrates," by David,"
wrote Jefferson, the knowing art
critic, to his friend, the young
painter, Jonathan Trumbull).
Other artists he singled out for
praise included Hubert Robert,
Greuze, Drouais, Canova, the
architect Ledoux and, above all,
Roussou.

There are splendid galleries
given to the English and French
furniture he bought abroad (the
French furniture mostly from an
auction of the contents of Ver-
sailles) and shipped home by the
boatload. It's handsomely
shown in rooms whose great
architecture is indicated by
drawn full-scale background
renderings.

Shown in its own little temple,
reconstructed from a model Jef-
ferson designed for a pigeon
house in his Monticello garden,
is the 8-foot-tall "Golden Door,"
de Medici sent here for the ex-
hibition by the Uffizi Gallery,
because it was on a list of sculp-
tures which, in copies or casts,
Jefferson, 28, and completing his
designs for Monticello, had pro-
posed for his own art gallery on
the grounds.

Instruments

One of the most fascinating
aspects of "The Eye of Jefferson"
is his collection of scientific in-
struments and inventions.
The National Gallery and Mr.
Adams have done an incredible
job assembling, sorting, organiz-
ing, installing, presenting ma-
terial on the man who has to be
most extraordinary in America's
history, and, surely, one of the
handful of truly great ones in
the world's. One must be grateful



Detail of David's "The Death of Socrates," admired by Thomas Jefferson.

that Carter Brown, director of
the gallery, decided that one more
super-survey of the history of
American art, however splendid,
was not required at this point.
Against the scope of the Jef-
ferson material the "Golden Door"
as spectacle can't compete, regard-
less of the greatness of individual
talents represented in it. But it
has its own out-of-the-ordinary
rewards. There is much fascinat-
ing documentary material, from
the great and familiar photo-
graphs of arriving immigrants (the
done himself an immigrant), to
the retrospective exhibition of Eli-
Nadelman's sculpture at the Mu-
seum of Modern Art this year.
All viewers familiar with Amer-

ican contemporary art will spot
omissions in the show. Obviously
it was impossible to include every-
body. No matter. It's a fine ex-
hibition, as well as a fresh and
appropriate idea for a Bicenten-
nial presentation. And it proves
Dr. Boorstin's thesis in his in-
troduction to the catalogue, that
the use of force to stultify or
confine the acts of creation is
futile. "Art," says Dr. Boorstin,
"obeys Gresham's Law in reverse:
Quality drives out Quantity. Gov-
ernments may encourage popula-
tion or birth control. They may
execute, imprison or deport in-
dividual artists or thinkers. But
there is no known device for
artistic contraception."

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DANCE

Florence: New 'Operaballets'
Devised by Sylvano Bussotti

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 14 (AP).—
Last year the Maggio Musi-
cale festival was particularly rich
and interesting in the ballet
department. This year, on the
contrary, the dance is represented
only by two companies: Bejart's
Ballet of the 20th Century, which
will arrive towards the end of
this month; and Florence's own
dancers (with some guests), who
have just appeared in a program
entirely devoted to new ballets
based on compositions by Sylvano
Bussotti.

The composer has recently
coined a kind of trademark for
his theater pieces, the portman-
teau word "Bussotti operaballet."
It was under this general heading
that his six pieces were given
here at the Teatro Della Pergola.

To call Bussotti a composer is
to define him too strictly. For
some of these pieces he was also
the designer, and for two of them
he was the choreographer—or
choreodirector, as he would have
it. In fact, in all six works it
was the presence of Bussotti
that interested most, beyond the
dancers or what they danced.
The short piece "Brillante," in
fact, is a piano version of part
of the longer and successful bal-
let "Bergkristall," given at the
Rome Opera last year. Giancarlo
Vantaggio, choreographer and
lone dancer, devised little of
moment for himself to do. Bus-
sotti's own devised movements
for "Poggio d'Albano," the second
ballet of the program, were more
appealing: brief scenes, flashes,
as if detached from several
other ballets (one might have
been the "Favillon d'Armide") to
judge by the costumes, were
presented, in this dismembered

guise, sometimes to piano accom-
paniment, sometimes in silence.
Silence is an important com-
ponent of all Bussotti's work,
and several of the other pieces
also contained long episodes
without any music. For the rest,
the accompaniments were always
simple, often evocative, with little
of the flamboyant self-indulgence
that so often marks—and mars—
Bussotti's work (only "Novel-
letta," for piano, went on too
long, milking a fairly cheap
visual-musical joke). The finest
piece was "Sadum," thenody for
12 mixed voices a cappella, dedi-
cated to the memory of the late
Piero Sadun, a painter and great
friend of the composer. This
moving composition also inspired
some intricate and interesting
choreography by Geoffrey Gau-
ley.

As everyone knows, the dance
in Italy is the ugly stepchild of
the arts. Only a few major
dancers have emerged in the past
decades, and no major choreog-
rapher. Bussotti has to work
with what the market can offer,
so it is not surprising that this
latest product of "Bussotti opera-
ballet" was more a concert with
dancers than a real ballet even-
ing. Fortunately, there were
some excellent musicians involv-
ed: the pianist Giancarlo Car-
dini, the harpist Elena Zamboni,
the violinist Aldo Benucci, and
the Amici Della Polifonia chorus,
conducted by Piero Cavalli.

Whale of a Problem

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 14
(AP).—Porpoises and whales
that beach themselves and
Fishes efforts to get them back
to sea, may be suffering from
brain disease, two medical re-
searchers say.

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FASHION

The Designing Manufacturers

by Hebe Dorsey

(IHT).—One of the most
fashion developments in
ready-to-wear business
in the last few years has
been the creation of retail out-
letting manufacturers, the
best known are Caché-
Hechter, Get Jaumet
and Rech.
The most manufacturer to
outrage crowd is Chacok,
de Grenelle, Paris 7.
It is designed by Arlette
who has been in the trade
for 20 years.
20 years ago Miss Decok be-
gan the Chacok label.
The dresses are made in Saint-
Tropez. Eventually she opened a
boutique in Paris.
The new to the Paris
fashion Decok is well known
labels, including Amer-
ica. She sells to Zoude's
boutique in New York.
The style has beige lacquer-
and crimson lacquered.
The styles are strongly
influenced by life on the Riviera,
across as fresh, relaxed
vacation feeling about

From Chacok
... new name.

raspberry, fuchsia and Citrus
blue. She loves rope trimming
but only if it's washable.
Her boutique, a whitewashed
former junk shop with simple, un-
painted wood shelves, is the per-
fect foil for her basic, unpreten-
sious and rustic clothes, which in-
clude hand-knit Irish sweaters and
pretty, young accessories.

White Boutique, at 115 Rue du
Cherche-Midi, Paris 6, is the idea
of a former publicist, Jack
Prud'homme.

A tall, dark and, yes, handsome
man, Mr. Prud'homme says he is
not interested in fashion per se.
But, having worked for Raymond
Lévy in Paris then in the United
States for two years, he knows
the value of color.
"White is the biggest seller," he
said. "It magnifies everything,
be it an object or your face. Just
try wearing white, everybody will
tell you how great you look."

Red and yellow are also uppers
but, purple is a downer and green
only suits certain dark skins.
With the return of strong basic
colors, Mr. Prud'homme said,
white is an added advantage.

Pulling out dozens of garments
from his whitewashed shelves, Mr.
Prud'homme pointed out that
there are dozens of different
whites. The main problem is that
white soils. Mr. Prud'homme said
he has licked that problem by
having excellent, natural fabrics
"woven in Mexico and treated in
California, so that they can go
to the washing machine."

Claiming that he does not want
to create fashion, Mr. Prud'homme
is big on mixer, with his and
hers shorts, loose shirts and baggy
pants that are gathered with a
drawstring. But he also has T-
shirts and tailored pants which,
he feels, are just right for the
office.

For women longing for magic
labels, a new boutique, Miss
Griffes at 19 Rue de Penitence,
Paris 8, specializes in glamorous
seconds, signed Dior, Lanvin,
Scherer et al. The newest touch,
since I was last in one of these
boutiques, is that now top ready-
to-wear, namely Chloé, hangs on
the racks with status equal to
that of the couture.
The boutique is run by two women
who let you browse in peace.
Prices are good, considering what
couture fetches these days. A
three-piece Chanel suit, of cat-
meal tweed, was 1,000 francs.
Chloé's two-piece silk dress ran
550 francs and Scherer's suits
are marked around 1,000 francs.
The shop also carries big name
bags, including some evening ones
by Saint Laurent. "We buy mostly
from fashion models," one of the
owners said, "and don't have an
alterations service."

Christian Dior will be honored
in his hometown, Granville, in
Normandy next Sunday. Mayor
Henri Besudon will unveil a bust
of the late designer in the garden
of the house where he was born.

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107.

(Continued on Page 10.)

Biggest in Nine Months

Britain's Trade Deficit Widens Sharply in May

LONDON, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Britain's trade deficit widened sharply in May, the largest monthly increase since last August, according to a report from the Department of Trade today.

The deficit widened to \$1,730 million in May, up from \$1,570 million in April, the report said.

May imports totaled \$2,266 million, up from \$2,211 million in April. May exports totaled \$2,014 million, up from a revised \$1,848 million in April.

Officials said about a third of the \$19-million deterioration between the trade performance of April and May resulted from sterling's fall on the foreign exchange market.

and Drops in Trade Surpluses Given

LONDON, June 14 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England had to bring large-scale support to the disappointing trade figures were announced, the pound's value fell to \$1.730 after rising to \$1.770 after the figures were announced.

The deficit widened to \$1,730 million in May, up from \$1,570 million in April, the report said.

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Britain Said to Trail by Far in German Economic Advance

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Britain is falling far behind Germany in the race for economic recovery, although both nations are showing signs of improvement, according to a report from the influential British National Economic Development Council today.

The report said that in the last 25 years Germany had achieved the fastest rates of growth and had the highest rates of productivity in the world, and had the most important export-oriented economy.

The report said there is an obvious danger that Britain is falling behind Germany in the race for economic recovery, although both nations are showing signs of improvement, according to a report from the influential British National Economic Development Council today.

Eurocurrency Market Expanded Sharply in 1975, BIS Reports

BASEL, June 14 (AP-DJ).—The Eurocurrency market continued to expand sharply last year, the BIS said in its annual report today.

The narrowly-defined total—as measured by the external assets and liabilities of eight reporting countries—rose 20 per cent, or \$45 billion, to \$265 billion after an increase of 27 per cent in 1974.

A large part of the increase was due to a renewed expansion of interbank positions, which contracted in 1974 following the Herstatt crisis.

Interbank assets rose \$24.5 billion last year, compared with a rise of \$12.2 billion in 1974. However, both external and domestic claims on non-banks went up by \$6.6 billion, much slower than the rise of \$22.5 billion in 1974.

Production 16 Per Cent Test Month

LONDON, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's production rose 16 per cent in May, the International Trade Agency confirmed today.

The report, the agency's monthly production index for the month of May, rose 16 per cent from 125.2 in April to 144.6 in May.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

St. Gobain to Maintain Dividend

PARIS, June 14 (AP).—St. Gobain's 1975 dividend will be at least the same as the 1974 dividend (about \$2.30) distributed last year, says chairman Roger Martin. He says he hopes the dividend will increase from next year, noting the recovery in most of the group's activities. In fiscal 1974 the French packaging and construction materials firm paid a dividend of 12.50 francs. Mr. Martin says 1975 should be a year of consolidation and recovery, with net sales rising around 15 per cent from last year's consolidated sales of 21.16 billion francs.

Renlon to Get Pharmaceutical Firm

PARIS, June 14 (AP).—Renlon, subject to the approval of a definitive agreement and approval by both boards of directors, is to acquire all the shares of Barnes-Hind, a pharmaceutical firm, a transaction worth about \$44 million. At the same time, chairman Harry Hind announced that Syntex's agreement to acquire Barnes-Hind had been terminated by mutual consent. Cooper Laboratories, which owns about 35 per cent of Barnes-Hind, and Hind have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the Renlon acquisition. Barnes-Hind makes solutions for contact lenses, prescription ophthalmic products and dermatological and radiological pharmaceuticals.

KHD Sales Up in First Five Months

PARIS, June 14 (AP).—KHD's sales in the first five months of 1976 rose 18 per cent over the same period in 1975, the company said today. Management board chairman Rodo Liebs says he expects that KHD will be able to manage a "slight increase" in the 1976 dividend from the 10 per cent paid in 1975.

KHD paid 6 per cent in 1974. The West German company, with interests in engine and vehicle production as well as plant construction, reported consolidated group net profit of 39.9 million Deutsche marks in 1975. Mr. Liebs says KHD's favorable showing during the 1975 recession was made possible by a large order backlog at end-1974, big orders from the Soviet Union and Algeria, the lift given diesel engine sales by the oil crisis, demand from oil-producing nations for engines and plant, and brisk business in tractors.

Ford Motor to Use LIFO Accounting

Ford Motor will adopt last-in, first-out, or LIFO, accounting for most of its U.S. inventories this year. If the accounting change is approved by the Internal Revenue Service, the company says the move will be retroactive to Jan. 1. Under LIFO, the cost of goods sold is based on the most recent prices of raw materials and other inventory items, thus reducing inflation's ballooning effect on profit. Ford says the change would reduce its first-quarter per-share earnings to \$3.49 from the previously reported \$3.65. Ford is the first of the Big Three U.S. automakers to adopt LIFO accounting. General Motors has said it is studying such a change. William E. Rzesutka, assistant controller of Ford, says that although inflation has slowed somewhat, inflationary cost increases are expected to continue and by using LIFO these increases will be reported in profits in the year they are incurred. He adds, "The change will reflect earnings more realistically by matching current costs with current revenue." In reporting its first-quarter financial results, Ford said its net profit to play down its sharp profit rebound from a year earlier. The company said its net profit in the period actually fell 25 per cent compared with the record 1975 period when results were "adjusted for inflation" and stated in "constant dollars."

Calls for Urgent Action to Block Inflation

Basel Bank Sees Economic Boom in West

BASEL, June 14 (AP).—An economic boom in the industrialized world—spurring potential runaway inflation—was predicted today by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the so-called central bankers' central bank.

"We can see the recession is a thing of the past. The strength of the recovery has surprised even the optimists," board chairman and president Jelle Zijlstra told the bank's 46th annual meeting.

His remarks were echoing the bank's annual report, which said some leading nations now seem "on the threshold of a new boom" and called for firm, urgent measures to block the dangers of a new uncontrolled spending. The thrust of the report was that major long-term problems remain unsolved and will re-emerge to threaten the economic health of the world. It lists the following:

- With few exceptions, inflation is continuing at historically high levels.
- Unemployment is expected to remain painfully high.
- And there are serious doubts about the chances of raising capital expenditure to levels that would ensure satisfactory long-term growth.

But a rapid development of

productive capacities is needed to meet rising expectations in industrial countries, to absorb unemployment and to provide the resources to adjust to the deterioration in the terms of their trade and to help raise the standard of living in developing countries.

The BIS suggests a two-prong approach to resolve the dilemma. It urges industrial nations to get a firm hold on total expenditure to prevent the current expansion from getting out of hand and, at the same time, raise the share of investment in total spending at the expense of consumption.

The BIS suggestions are contained in its annual report, signed by its general manager, René Larré.

Monetary policy should play a major role in achieving a firm control over expenditure, the report says. It argues for moderation in money supply growth, saying that the synchronization of the recovery in all major industrial countries in itself will ensure its continuity.

Citing the example set by the United States, West Germany and Switzerland, the BIS urges more countries to commit themselves publicly to a target for the growth of one or several of their monetary aggregates. It says this would impose a constraint on government policy and have a dampening on inflationary expectations by conveying to all groups the commitment to master inflation.

Public Sector Problem

The BIS also says that a major reduction in the public sector's borrowing requirements is a prerequisite of a successful monetary policy as the recovery advances. It says that the sheer size of the public sector now in a number of countries should be a cause for concern in public spending rather than in increases in taxation.

"In many industrial countries the level of taxation on current earned income seems to have approached, or exceeded, the limits of economic efficiency," the report observes.

The report says that the exchange rate for sterling and the Italian lira appear to have become "part of a vicious circle rather than a process of adjustment."

3 Banks Reject Role in Euroloan To Soviet Union

LONDON, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Bank of America, Chase Manhattan and Citibank, all previous lenders to the Russians, report that they do not plan to participate in a \$200 million Eurodollar loan to the Soviet Union being put together in London this week by Bankers Trust International.

The Soviet Union remains a highly regarded borrower, many lenders insist, with an unblemished reputation for scrupulous repayment. However, complaints one U.S. banker who often visits Moscow, "there's nothing special about the rate we get on Russian loans, so we have to get our money back in other ways, and the Russians have been very stingy with compensating business."

Also a problem, bankers say, are large gaps in financial information that the Russians are willing to provide. This reluctance is disturbing to some bankers at a time when Russian trade and international payments appear to be moving increasingly into deficit.

From a small surplus in 1974, the Russians moved into a trade deficit with the West last year of about \$4.5 billion. The Russians do not publish figures on their indebtedness or reserves, but Chase figures that hard-currency debt rose to about \$11 billion last year from \$8.2 billion in 1974.

Prices and Volume Up on NYSE

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—Prices advanced sharply today in the heaviest trading in nearly a month on the New York Stock Exchange.

Economic news had a pleasant flavor, but analysts suggested that investors also were inspired by the market's strong showing over the last three sessions. They said the rise in the market helped lift investors' spirits and they believed it contributed to fresh buying of common stocks.

At the same time, John Smith, analyst of Fidelity & Co., said "investors are a little less apprehensive about inflation, interest rates and monetary policy," which had been deterrents to the market before the turnaround last Thursday.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 12.44 points to 991.24. It gained 14.41 points Friday.

About 1,115 issues showed gains, compared with about 360 showing declines.

Volume totaled 21.25 million shares, compared with 19.97 million Friday.

American Telephone, which reported higher earnings, gained 1/2 to 55.

IBM rose 1 1/2 to 260 1/4. It announced development of a new computer program for public accountants.

Eastman Kodak climbed 1 to 101 1/2, but motors were fractionally mixed.

Dana rose 1/8 to 23 1/4. It reported higher earnings, and raised the quarterly dividend.

Utah Power & Light lost 2 3/8 to 31 1/4. It said a faulty switch was responsible for a fire that caused about \$20 million in damage to a plant in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping losses, 460 to 79. Turnover swelled to about 91,744 contracts from 88,754 contracts Friday.

Inventories Rise 0.3 Per Cent in U.S. During April

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters).—Total manufacturing and trade inventories rose \$804 million, or 0.3 per cent, in April to a seasonally adjusted \$270.531 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase in business inventories and followed an upward revised gain of \$1,658 billion, or 0.8 per cent, in March.

Total business sales were up \$1,356 billion, or 0.7 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted \$186.844 billion, following an upward revised increase of \$3,159 billion, or 1.7 per cent, in March.

The total stock-to-sales ratio was unchanged at the end of the month at 1.45 but was well below the 1.64 ratio for April, 1975.

Manufacturers' inventories rose \$69 million, less than 0.1 per cent, to \$148.219 billion. Durable goods inventories declined 0.1 per cent to \$66.196 billion, but this was more than offset by a 0.3-per-cent rise to \$82.093 billion in non-durable goods inventories.

Retail inventories gained \$563 million, or 0.8 per cent, to \$75.652 billion.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars			
	1976	1975	
AT & T			
Second Quarter			
Revenue	\$1,118.60	\$1,115.60	
Profit	288.70	268.80	
Per Share	1.51	1.32	
Dana Corp.			
Third Quarter			
Revenue	399.00	378.00	
Profit	27.00	17.00	
Per Share	0.92	0.60	
New Mexico			
Revenue	1,040.00	985.00	
Profit	64.30	46.80	
Per Share	2.20	1.65	

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced. The Amex index rose 0.54 to 102.31. Houston Oil & Minerals, a volume leader, gained 3 7/8 to 60 7/8. It said it entered into an agreement to sell gas from three fields in the Gulf of Mexico to United Transmission Co.

Soybean futures advanced 16 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade and extended the string of higher price sessions to 7 in succession.

Soybean meal was up about \$3.50 while soybean oil gained some 77 points, or 3 1/2 cent a pound.

U.S. Agents Saw Grain Fraud In 1962 but Case Was Dropped

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Agriculture Department agents found corruption in the U.S. grain inspection system 13 years before similar wrongdoing erupted into a national scandal, but at that time department officials recommended prosecution and the case was dropped.

Investigative sources now say that if a grand jury in New Orleans, had pursued the case to its logical conclusion, there might have been grain scandals in 1961 and 1962 matching those of 1976 and 1978.

The investigators in the earlier inquiry implicated inspectors working in Duluth for a Minnesota state inspection agency, one of several state agencies that would be put out of business by a reform bill recently approved by the Senate.

However, a House-Senate conference is deadlocked over the insistence by conferees from the House Agriculture Committee that state agencies be preserved and by the resistance of the conferees to an all-federal inspection system for grain exports.

"Irregularities may have caused a financial gain to accrue to the grain firms doing business at Duluth," said a report in 1962 by investigative agents of the Agriculture Department, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times.

But the report said that the "investigation did not disclose that a knowledge of such irregularities was known beyond the level of the superintendents supervising elevator operations at Duluth."

Six Firms Charged

As a result of the current investigation, six large grain companies have been found guilty after pleading no contest to charges involving involvement in misgrading of grain and systematic thefts of grain by short-weighting of shipments to foreign customers.

Indictments have included charges against more than 60 individuals, many of them grain inspectors and some employees of state inspection agencies. Despite a new U.S. Grain Standards Act passed in 1968, the grain-inspection system used

today is much like that of 1962, when the investigative report was written.

Under the system, grain is inspected by persons licensed by the Agriculture Department but employed by state or private agencies.

The chief federal role in the system, the spot-checking of state and private inspectors' grading of grain, is handled by federal inspectors. These inspectors grade grain only when sellers or buyers appeal for reinspection to seek increased assurance of accuracy.

Dozens of Statements

The 50-page report in 1962 was supported by signed statements from dozens of individuals, many of them employees of the grain inspection department of Minnesota's Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Most of them acknowledged either involvement in the irregularities or knowledge of some of the malpractices.

As in the current investigation, focused primarily now in New Orleans, close relationships were found to have grown up between elevator employees and officials and the inspectors grading their grain.

In many instances the inspectors changed grades or manipulated samples upon which grades are based, all for the benefit of the grain companies. In other cases the inspectors allowed grain elevator employees to handle grain samples in ways giving them the opportunity to manipulate the samples.

Inspectors were also found to have accepted gratuities, including cash payments from grain companies.

Misgrading of grain, the current inspection has found, can substantially increase the exporters' revenues.

Stock Tables

The IHT regrets that because of continuing transmission difficulties it is forced to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables of Friday.

Some things in life speak for themselves.

AP

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SUGAR			Cavenham Deal Approved		
Jul	1,480	1,635	1,655-1,660	50	50
Aug	1,480	1,635	1,615-1,618	50	50
Oct	1,825	1,730	1,815-1,818	50	50
Nov	1,700	1,700	1,700-1,700	50	50
Dec	1,700	1,700	1,700-1,700	50	50
Jan	1,825	1,825	1,825-1,825	50	50
Mar	1,825	1,775	1,815-1,825	50	50
May	1,825	1,825	1,825-1,825	50	50
Jul	1,825	1,825	1,825-1,825	50	50
Lots: 511					
COCOA					
Jul	1,137	1,075	1,025-1,030	50	50
Aug	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Oct	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Nov	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Dec	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Jan	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Mar	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
May	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50
Jul	1,137	1,075	1,015-1,018	50	50

